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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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## Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

The grain feed of cows in milk while at the barn in winter is a matter calling for close calculation on the part of the owner. See the article in our Institute Column this week.

Sheep are selling in the range country at about the same price, three to four dollars a head, that they are worth here in Maine. High priced land is placed to disadvantage in competition with free range.

The agricultural editor of the *Farmer* is in attendance this week on the Connecticut State Dairyman's Annual Convention at Hartford. He is to give a paper on "The Creamery, Its Duties and Obligations to Its Patrons."

In the winter season with no pressure outside work the cattle owner can find profitable employment among his stock. German experiments show that the yield of milk and fat in dairy cows may be increased from two and a half to eight and a half per cent. by grooming.

Equal parts corn and cob meal, wheat bran, and ground oats make a grain ration for cows that will do good work fed in connection with equal parts of hay and corn fodder. And best of all it may all be grown on your own farm, with the single exception of the bran. The corn and oats alone also make a good grain feed for other cattle.

The special meeting and exhibition of the State Pomological Society occurs today and tomorrow at New Gloucester town hall. The locality in which this meeting is held is one of the best fruit growing countries in the state and the meeting cannot fail of being of special interest. We shall give a full report of it in the next issue of the *Farmer*.

Reports of heavy-weight hogs frequently come in. There may be cases where it is best to keep hogs to these heavy weights, but feeders should not overlook the fact that it is done at high cost. With corn and pork at the present balance we doubt if a case can be found where a pig or hog after reaching a weight that would dress two hundred and fifty pounds, has gained enough to pay the cost of feed. It is when young and light that gain is most per day, and less food per day is required.

At the Minnesota Dairy Exhibition last month, ninety samples were scored, the highest being 97½, the lowest, 86½, over eighty lots out of the whole scoring over 90. The report of the exhibit in the Review says: "The open, mild weather which has prevailed in this section of the country this fall, has had the effect of causing a poor quality of milk as farmers have preferred to allow their cows to find their food in the frozen fields." Evidently "New York standards" were not imported.

The person in charge of cattle at the barn must watch them with intense attention if he would secure the best possible results from his feeding. Nothing can take the place of this watchful care. A feeder may study and learn all about food elements and balanced rations, but he can only know by critical observation and the closest attention what these elements and rations are doing for each of the animals in charge. When cattle look and appear all right, and are making rapid growth or giving a liberal flow of milk, they are well fed and cared for.

Bulletin 24, Dairy Division Department of Agriculture, H. E. Alvord, Chief, is devoted to a description and history of the experiments of the department in introducing to the English trade shipments of our first class butter, reference to which was made from time to time in the columns of the *Farmer*. Bulletin 25, from the same source, is an illustrated description and history of the several breeds of dairy cattle, prepared by the chief of the dairy division. This last bulletin, more especially, cannot fail of being of interest to every dairyman and every lover of cattle. Both these bulletins are a reprint from the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Send to the Department of Agriculture for that report and you will get these two bulletins and much other valuable reading matter relating to our stock industry, which may profitably attract attention these long winter evenings. Free to all who want them.

**WINTER QUARTERS.**  
Too much has been said about the advantage of warm quarters for cattle in winter, without coupling with it the importance of pure air. When it comes that there must be a choice between quarters with pure air, and warm quarters and foul air, take the cool quarters every time. Health, with its accompanying strength and vigor, is always of first importance. In promoting health pure air is indispensable. The old Scotchman of Lewiston who used to "house" his Ayshire heifers

in the open barn shed to make them healthy and strong was putting a bit of sound hygiene to good account. Western cattle feeders have had better gains from open shelter than in close barns. More feed? yes, may be some more. But the cattle with health and strength intact are worth more. With disease and disaster insidiously getting in their work abroad among our herds it is time to learn wisdom from experience. Barn parlors and continued confinement may add a few pounds of unhealthy milk to the yield but are not conducive to sound health and a long and useful life.

The remark of the Honorable Mr. Adams before the dairy meeting at Lewiston that "a cow has no business to be hardy" is as unsound as it is dangerous in its teaching. While it is true she has other business on hand, yet the yielding up of a few pounds more milk is not all that is wanted of her. We ask her to transmit her power to a succeeding generation, and we want it in an enlarged degree. If we are to look for improvement in the dairy cow of the future there must come with it improved powers of endurance in proportion to increased performance.

Too many of our new quarters for the farm stock are not properly ventilated. Better discount something of otherwise desired temperature than to confine the stock in closed, unventilated quarters. Pure air is above every other consideration.

## SPRAYING FOR CODLIN MOTH.

Judging from what is heard at conventions of fruit growers here in the East, as well as what is read in the horticultural journals, one would suppose that it was practically settled that the codling moth is, now under control through the proper spraying of the trees. In fact, we believe that it is generally so understood.

At the late annual meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, Hon. L. B. Pierce, a long-time noted fruit-grower and writer on fruit topics, raised the question: "Will spraying alone prevent injury from the codling moth?"

Several fruit growers responded. Wm. Miller answered at length, as reported in the *Country Gentleman*. He stated he had utterly failed in getting satisfactory results from spraying, and had applied to the experiment station for further knowledge. He was referred to Eastern and Western station bulletins for light, but about all he found out was that four sacks figured up their losses from this insect at about \$7,000,000. This is a very large sum, and seems to throw into the shade some newer insects, which have created such a sensation that every state in the Union has passed more or less stringent laws. There certainly seems to be enough losses along the codling moth line to call for some satisfactory action in exterminating it.

J. J. Harrison said he had an orchard which was carefully sprayed twice a year; his neighbor had one, over the fence, which was not sprayed, but pastured with sheep, and the neighbor had the finest apples, and less loss than himself. Prof. Lazenby gave an interesting account of the fighting of the codling moth by the farmers' club of the Grand Traverse region of Michigan. The apple groves combined, and all the trees on the Grand Traverse peninsula were banded with tarred paper or cotton bands, and examined every morning during the season egg-laying, and the result was that in three years the moth was nearly exterminated. At this juncture Prof. Cook came to the front with the spraying process of which he was the inventor, and the former and more costly method was abandoned. Prof. Lazenby thought that perhaps we might have to use both methods before the moth was reduced to a condition of scarcity.

## A NEIGHBORHOOD OF DAIRYMEN.

A trans-Mississippi dairy journal makes it a pastime to berate eastern dairymen for their mulish adherence to out-of-date methods and practices, and their stupid blindness to the light of modern dairy teachings. As an illustration of the status of this old yet ever new business on Maine farms, we would like to take our able yet misguided co-worker to a neighborhood of dairymen on an "old" street in the good "old" town of Winthrop in the "old" county of Kennebec, locally known as West Winthrop. This town of Winthrop, while old in history, as compared with the states beyond the Mississippi, is far from ancient in its latter-day methods and practices in dairy work or dairy farming. It was in this town that progressive agriculture first took root in our state. It was among her farmers that the necessity for a journal of communication between its active thinkers first took form and brought out the *Maine Farmer*. Here that journal is still being studiously read by those who have succeeded to the rich inheritance its early teaching aided in preparing for the generation now its fortunate possessors. It was here the Jersey cow, the foundation of profitable butter making, first found appreciative admirers in this country, and where she has since asserted her superior value as to capture the town. "And it is here in this town,

though so "old" in the years of its noted advance farming, that progressive dairying has all these years found a congenial home, and is to-day clear up to the front with its work, as has been abundantly proven by the high scores on record, and the many prizes won by its different dairymen at competitive exhibitions clear down to date. We venture the assertion that there is not a town in the broad belt of dairy farming in this entire country that has to its credit the record of so many high honors won at better exhibitions as this "old" town of Winthrop, and the end is not yet.

We started out to call attention to a single street or neighborhood of dairymen in this notable town as an illustration of dairy farming strictly up to date and fully abreast with the advance dairy knowledge of the day, though located in a town long noted for this special industry. On the line of street referred to, of not over three-fourths of a mile in length, are located the following well-known dairymen. Rutillas Alden and Son, milking 45 cows; George Howard, 12 cows; Willis Cobb, 38 cows; W. H. Keith, 18 cows; J. Henry Moore, a large herd, exact number not known.

On the farm of the Messrs. Alden, the first in the line, the buildings are new, with the exception of storage barns. The stock barn is 45x100 feet, a model of a state of Maine barn, finished throughout in a complete and attractive manner. The basement under the whole structure furnishes a shelter for the manure and a run for the ewe kept. On the main floor are to be found 45 head of cattle, (ten being kept in another barn) and four horses. All of these cattle are kept as clean as though running in summer pasture. The floors are kept sprinkled with sawdust. Ample ventilation keeps the quarters free of those intense feld odors too commonly found with large stocks of cattle confined in closed barns. Running water flows into a tank in the loft of the barn from which it is drawn as needed. The cattle are unattended from their stanchions and go to trough for their water. On this farm and some outlying lands nearly two hundred tons of hay are cut, which together with a large amount of sweet corn fodder makes up the roughage on which the stock is kept. Of the grain feeding we shall speak in another connection. Altogether this is a model outfit and one of the best to be found in the state where the dairy business is carried on for the money made out of it.

Next in order is the farm of George Howard, long famous as the Oakes Howard farm. The owner of this noted farm divides his attention between his stock and a famous Roxbury Russet orchard which has been a mine of wealth to its owner. Here a large flock of sheep are kept to run in the orchard and keep up its productivity. About a dozen cows, all young stock, make up a profitable addition to the large herd.

Next in line is Willis Cobb, a marked example of profitable dairying. From a small beginning Mr. Cobb has gradually come to be one of the large dairymen of the state, and the owner and the cows have done it all. This is a striking example of what dairying will do for a man when he sets his mark high and pulls for it with a steady hand and an unflinching faith. A few years ago Mr. Cobb's barns, and several cows, were burned by lightning. A new and much larger structure has arisen in its place, arranged and finished in epic span order in every respect for the business adopted as a life work. Thirty-eight cows are in milk, with the usual addition of young stock coming on. Perfect order and cleanliness characterize all these surroundings.

Next is the farm of W. H. Keith, in the early annals of the *Maine Farmer* widely distinguished as the Maj. Wood farm, and counted as one of the most desirable in the county. Mr. Keith started out in life as a shoe manufacturer, but finding the attractions of a home on a farm too great to resist located on the farm to-day. Here he and his family have surrounded themselves with many of the refinements of life which easily go with a home on a farm when the tastes and the aspirations of the owners lead them more to the enjoyment of life than adding to a store of riches

which can bring no further pleasure or contribute to further comfort. Of course Jersey cows are the stock kept. Eighteen of them have been in milk the past winter, which with a large number of young heifers make up a large herd. Here, too, cleanliness is made a study. Large barns and a modern mansion as good as new make up the equipment of this desirable home and farm.

Lastly on the list is the farm of J. Henry Moore, and in some respects the best of the number. If the description of the farm were our purpose we could dwell on the advantages of this estate at length. But the dairy business is the keynote to what we are attempting to bring to view, and other features however desirable or inviting must at this time be passed over in silence. In modern dairy farming in Maine the barn where the cows are kept and where the owner spends a large measure of his time is the first point of interest. Mr. Moore has recently built a large and fine structure for barn purposes, modern in all its appointments, and up to the ideal of the latest and of course the best dairy work. In a line of so many nicely finished and well arranged dairy barns we would hardly dare to name the best, yet he who builds last has an advantage, and Mr. Moore did not neglect his opportunity. He certainly has provided himself with a barn especially well designed for the purpose in hand. Nobody in Maine builds a barn without a basement, and nobody, that is, hardly anybody, puts his cow down cellar. The cows are located on the main floor, on the sunny side, where a row of continuous windows contributes no small share towards securing June comforts for the cows out of January temperature. A silo preserves the succulent corn and a windmill brings the needed water supply into the barn where wanted. With such quarters as these filled with the best of cows and cared for in the manner known to all intelligent dairymen the general proprietor finds it no great feat of trick to make premium butter all the time, and make his customers believe it is well worth the premium price he gets for it.

All the cows in this neighborhood of dairymen are Maine State Jerseys or their grades. All the farmers named in this connection are making dairying their leading business and devoting the principal force of their farms to the keeping of cows. All of them read the *Maine Farmer* and are informed clear up to date on the requirements of the business, and are putting into their every part of the work the full requirements their long experience and close study have shown them as necessary to a full success. The charges of indifference to modern dairy lore find no application in this neighborhood of West Winthrop farmers.

No better illustration of the profits of well conducted dairy farming, claimed in the columns of the *Farmer* two weeks ago, is needed than is shown in the case of each of the farmers on that street. There is every proof needed to show that these farmers are making a success out of their dairy farming.

There are also many other dairy farmers in the town of Winthrop, and also elsewhere in the state, doing their work in a like model manner and realizing like satisfactory returns for their efforts. It is an important fact that the dairy business of the state is extending.

## IMPORTANCE OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY TO OUR STATE.

[Address delivered before joint dairy conference at Lewiston, Dec. 13, by Z. A. Gilbert, Agricultural Editor *Maine Farmer*.]  
We have no reliable statistics of the dairy business of our state. The production of the creameries and cheese factories is on record, of course, at the place of manufacture, but with no law authorizing any person or any authority to draw upon them, they are not available for public use. The state bureau of labor statistics, some three years ago, sought to draw from this source some figures of value, but with no authority, back of its efforts, and with no power to enforce its requests, the returns were so fragmentary as to have no other value than to mislead, where the object was information.

In regard to private dairy business, the

situation is still worse, and its production still further out of reach. Hence it is entirely useless to attempt to represent the magnitude of the dairy business of our state by any array of set figures. I make no such effort.

There are 64,000 farms in the state. Every one of these farms, substantially, keeps more or less cows. In addition to these there are a considerable number of cows kept in towns and city that do not count on the farms. Wherever a product of whatever kind is found in greater or less measure on every farm, the aggregate amount of such article amounts up to quantity of surprising magnitude. Moreover, every person in our state, from the infant to old age, is a consumer of the products of the cow. A vast amount of milk, especially, and also of cream, butter and cheese, are consumed on the farm where made, and never appear on the market or in second hands. In addition, also, to all this consumption of the products of the dairy among our own people, we are sending a large aggregate of milk, cream and butter to meet the daily wants of consumers in other states. While none of the amounts of these productions are within reach to be set down in figures, yet it is easy to see that altogether they reach an amount of vast economic importance. It does not need an array of statistics to prove the importance of this industry to the state.

Then again, and further in this direction, the dairy business of this state is not by any means measured by the milk, butter and cheese produced. Cows for market are as much a product of our dairy business as milk and butter. We are rearing calves and growing them up into milk cows for sale on the market in large numbers. Two or three hundred cows go out from our state each week of the year to supply the wants of dairymen in other states, great, noble, strong, healthy, vigorous cows, the equal of any to be found either in our own country or abroad. And still the supply is coming. There never were so many valuable cows before shipped from the state in a single year as during the year last past. There never were so many of a like quality left behind. Maine is the great pasturage of the more densely populated mother state of Massachusetts. This great cow-raising branch of our dairy industry shows the importance of just such teachings as the good judgment of the officers of our dairymen's association have provided for us this afternoon.

I make no attempt to represent the importance of this industry, as I have said, through an array of figures. They are not needed. Nor do I attempt a comparison with other of our staple productions. Beef is on a boom, but its luscious steaks would lose their attractions without our Jersey butter to tone their flavor. Sheep deserve the appreciation they are receiving; gaily may we boast of our expanding orchards and laden boughs of fruit; rootstock may boast of her harvests of Hebrons and Early Roses; our forests may yield their timber, but over them all will yield the products of our dairies. Three years of time are used up in the making of a beef; the sheep yield her fleece but once a year; fruit grows only in summer, while potatoes recompense their growers only on the return of autumn. The cow gives her milk today, tomorrow it is made into butter, the next day it is exchanged for cash, and in 30 days the money is in the pocket of the owner of the cow. In no other of our farm industries are the returns so prompt or so sure.

To a business man such promptness and security are factors of the greatest value. They are none the less so to the dairy farmer. The dairy makes the farmer and the farm rich. The farmer increases in wealth, the land in productivity. In this direction dairymen easily lead our other farm industries. In every neighborhood and on every farm where dairying is intelligently followed, there is ample proof of this claim.

A business so necessary to the wants of a people, so profitable to its operators, so advantageous to the land on which it is dependent may well receive the fostering encouragement of the state. The importance of this industry in its economical bearings has not re-

ceived the consideration its importance warrants. Formerly attention was centered on our shipbuilding interest. Later it took to the woods, and timber, mills and lumber have held attention. Now we are on the verge of an important transition. Trusts, syndicates and pulp mills have largely wiped out the lumber manufacturing. Something new must take its place in public attention. A few can see the way to relieve the pending situation by summer boarders, game preservation and licensed guides. Valuable as these efforts may be they are not enough to give prosperity to the state at large. Farming must be fostered. It is quite time for public attention to be focused on the land. This great industry of dairying may well receive special encouragement by the state.

Agriculture is now more than ever before the leading industry of the state. With agriculture flourishing the state is prosperous. Dairying is to-day easily the leading branch of our farming, bringing to the operator the most ready money and leaving the land from which it comes in the best possible condition to continue its production.

For several years past I have been greatly interested in watching the development of the dairy industry in the neighboring Dominion of Canada, and the methods through which it has been accomplished. The landed population of the provinces had arrived at a stage where some money must be wrought from the land. Far-sighted men—real statesmen—saw this. There was the quickest money from the business of dairying: efforts were centered on its development, and though only a few years have passed yet the progress made has been marvellous. In referring to this progress Prof. Robertson, the able Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture, at a late convention, among other instrumentalities in its aid gave great credit to the press. "The press," said he, "have included the government, and their government has studied ways and means through which the industry might be hurried up in its development. With the press and government united and studiously working to aid in a common cause, it is not surprising the results have been marvellous. Think for a moment what might be done in this state of ours with the industry we are gathered here to represent were the government and the press united with us in a strong pull—a determined purpose to build up and perfect this profitable industry to the greatest practicable limit! I mean no criticism on the state. The eyes of our public men, leaders in the state's industrial prosperity, our Boards of Trade, our statesmen, have had their eyes centered on other matters.

I believe I am correct in the statement that this is the first time that any of the several Boards of Trade in our state ever did honor to a Dairymen's Convention, and I doubt to-day whether the State Board of Trade ever had the subject matter of the business of dairying under consideration, or even have realized that in this industry is an opportunity to coin millions of wealth for the state; or that for every added demand secured, the land from which it comes is increased in value and increased in its power to go on to still greater production. Nothing more important to the prosperity of the state can be done than here and now—people, press, Boards of Trade and the state join in a united effort to develop and perfect this important farm industry so well adapted to the surroundings in which we are placed.

## EXPERIMENTS IN PIG FEEDING.

A valuable set of experiments in pig feeding has been conducted at the New Hampshire experiment station by the agriculturist, Prof. C. W. Barkett, a report of which is before us in Bulletin 60 from that station. It is set down that among the chief points of practical interest and importance in pig feeding in that state are the kinds of feeding stuffs to use in connection with skim milk, and the most economical way to use them. The first experiment was with pumpkins, cooked and uncooked; apples and pumpkins; corn meal and bran; corn meal.

Pumpkins were raised on the station farm at a cost of 40 cents a ton. Apples used were the common cider apples, usually selling for 10 cents a bushel. In this trial 18 pigs were used weighing about 140 pounds each and divided three in a lot.

The following rations were fed:

- Lot 1. Milk, corn meal, and pumpkins, cooked.
- Lot 2. Same, with pumpkins, uncooked.
- Lot 3. Milk and pumpkins, raw.
- Lot 4. Milk and corn meal.
- Lot 5. Milk and pumpkins and apples, half and half, cooked.
- Lot 6. Milk, corn meal and bran, half and half.

The greatest gain was made by the lots having corn meal, the pumpkin-fed lot being in the lead. The least gain was by the lot receiving only milk and raw pumpkins.

The following conclusions are drawn from the experiment:

1. The cooking of pumpkins does not increase their feeding value.
  2. When pumpkins are available for pig feeding they can be fed most economically in connection with corn meal.
  3. While raw pumpkins fed in connection with milk produced a pound of gain at a small cost, so few pounds were produced it is advisable to feed corn meal with them.
  4. Apples, even at the low price of 10 cents per bushel, are not an economical food for pigs.
  5. Bran is not desirable as a food for pigs, even if fed with corn meal.
- Experiment 2 was devoted to the feeding of bran, fermented and unfermented, from which the following conclusions were drawn:
1. There is but little gained in fermenting bran for pig-feeding.
  2. Bran is undesirable as a feeding stuff for pigs, fed either alone or in combination with corn meal.
  3. For practical purposes it is more economical to feed corn on the ear rather than hauling to the mill and grinding for feed.

## STATE AID TO FAIRS.

In the question of State aid to fairs, one which must before long receive careful attention at the hands of the legislature, the influence for agriculture exerted by the smaller towns and grange fairs will claim attention. State Master Bacheelder of New Hampshire, in his annual address, well says: "The influence of the Grange is noticeable in no direction more prominently than in the number and quality of agricultural fairs. The Grange State Fair, which has been held at Tilton fourteen years, was eminently successful this year in the extent and character of its exhibitions, and fully sustained the previous reputation of this fair for clean and pure agricultural exhibitions. The Grange State Fair has been supplemented with fairs at Keene, Warner, Claremont, Raymond, Auburn, and Laconia, under Grange auspices, and about fifty town Grange fairs. These fairs have been generally successful and meritorious. No fair is more entitled to encouragement and support than the modest, unassuming town fair. Such fairs are promoting agriculture as effectively as any agricultural exhibitions held in the state."

For the Maine Farmer.  
WINTERING BEES.

During the warm days in autumn every colony of bees that lacks stores for wintering should be fed on syrup made of the best of sugar, four pounds to one quart of water brought to a boil. Wintering in a barn chamber or closed up out house is not best, for it affords no let up in warm days.

It is much better to have the hives out doors if they are protected, where a warm change in the weather will give the bees an opportunity to change the locality of their cluster nearer to their stores.

It is the let up in the weather that makes the difference, without which, as in a cold, tight building, the bees unable to move out from the cluster, by reason of the cold, to get at their stores, will starve, while there is plenty of food in the cold, remote parts of the hive.

In the cellar it is not so when kept at a temperature of about 38 degrees. If the cellar is dry, well ventilated, and dark, it is the best place for the bees, during the three winter months, but early in March they should be on their summer stands. A closed up room or building that is too warm is equally fatal to bees.  
C. M. HERRING.

For the Maine Farmer.  
PURE SEED WANTED.

Mr. Editor: I would like to know if there is any way to get clean grass seed, Timothy and clover? My experience has been such as to make me disgusted with it—have the field yellow with mustard blossoms about the time the oats are in bloom—and I would like to know where I can get some that will be free from all foul seed. By answering you will confer a favor on yours,  
J. W. HARLOW.

Write to Kendall and Whitney, Portland. Their guarantee of quality can be relied on.

## Headquarters for Grange Printing.

If you want programmes, catalogues, posters, letter-heads, envelopes, or any form of printing, send to us for prices. Prices and quality will please you.

## Maine Farmer Publishing Co.

**ACCORD GRINDER**  
and other tools for the farmer. The grinder is a new and improved machine for grinding corn and other grain. It is made of heavy iron and is very durable. It is sold at a low price and is very popular among farmers. It is sold by the Maine Farmer Publishing Co. at 100 cents per bushel.

**STOP SMOKING!**  
The tobacco habit is a curse to the nation. It is a waste of money and a source of disease. It is a habit that should be broken. The Maine Farmer Publishing Co. has a large stock of tobacco and is selling it at a low price. It is sold by the Maine Farmer Publishing Co. at 100 cents per bushel.

## For Sale.

Shropshire Ewes, two years old, in lamb. Turners.  
**BROADACRES, Riverside, Me.**

## 100-Acre Farm to Let.

Within ten minutes' walk of Mechanic Village, a good farm, productive, for sale. The farm is 100 acres and is very fertile. It is sold by the Maine Farmer Publishing Co. at 100 cents per bushel.

## SOMERSET OATS.

Our Somerset Oats are of the best quality and are very popular among farmers. They are sold by the Maine Farmer Publishing Co. at 100 cents per bushel.

## HAY, GRAIN AND WOOL MARKET.

Jan. 10, for the Maine Farmer. F. Parrot & Co. HAY—Presque Isle, 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 400 lbs., \$17.00; 500 lbs., \$21.00; 600 lbs., \$25.00; 700 lbs., \$29.00; 800 lbs., \$33.00; 900 lbs., \$37.00; 1000 lbs., \$41.00. GRAIN—Presque Isle, 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 400 lbs., \$17.00; 500 lbs., \$21.00; 600 lbs., \$25.00; 700 lbs., \$29.00; 800 lbs., \$33.00; 900 lbs., \$37.00; 1000 lbs., \$41.00. WOOL—Presque Isle, 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 400 lbs., \$17.00; 500 lbs., \$21.00; 600 lbs., \$25.00; 700 lbs., \$29.00; 800 lbs., \$33.00; 900 lbs., \$37.00; 1000 lbs., \$41.00.

## GUSTA CITY PRODUCE MARKET.

Jan. 10, for the Maine Farmer. F. Parrot & Co. EGGS—Presque Isle, 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 400 lbs., \$17.00; 500 lbs., \$21.00; 600 lbs., \$25.00; 700 lbs., \$29.00; 800 lbs., \$33.00; 900 lbs., \$37.00; 1000 lbs., \$41.00. BUTTER—Presque Isle, 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 400 lbs., \$17.00; 500 lbs., \$21.00; 600 lbs., \$25.00; 700 lbs., \$29.00; 800 lbs., \$33.00; 900 lbs., \$37.00; 1000 lbs., \$41.00. CORN—Presque Isle, 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 400 lbs., \$17.00; 500 lbs., \$21.00; 600 lbs., \$25.00; 700 lbs., \$29.00; 800 lbs., \$33.00; 900 lbs., \$37.00; 1000 lbs., \$41.00.

## FACTORY, 130; SAGE, 140.

FACTORY—Presque Isle, 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 400 lbs., \$17.00; 500 lbs., \$21.00; 600 lbs., \$25.00; 700 lbs., \$29.00; 800 lbs., \$33.00; 900 lbs., \$37.00; 1000 lbs., \$41.00. SAGE—Presque Isle, 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 400 lbs., \$17.00; 500 lbs., \$21.00; 600 lbs., \$25.00; 700 lbs., \$29.00; 800 lbs., \$33.00; 900 lbs., \$37.00; 1000 lbs., \$41.00.



## AGRICULTURAL

Sagadahoc County Agricultural Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, B. M. Patten, Topsham; vice president, L. H. Partridge, Bowdoinham; S. L. Holbrook, Brunswick; T. E. Skelfield, Harpswell; executive committee, Harvey J. Given, Brunswick; T. W. Skelton, Bowdoin; A. H. Donnell, W. Bath, L. M. Fulton, Bowdoinham; Daniel Brown, Richmond; secretary, W. S. Rogers, Topsham; treasurer, L. E. Smith, Brunswick; auditors, I. P. Booker, J. W. Crawford; member of the Board of Agriculture, John F. Baker, Bowdoin. The life members promptly set down on the move to increase the admission fee to the grounds. The result of the year must be entirely satisfactory as it leaves a good balance in the treasury. One good thing to be noted is that this society holds firmly to its faithful officers, and retains the services of Treasurer Smith and Secretary Rogers, both of whom are thoroughly devoted to the best interests of the society.

At the annual meeting of Waldo and Penobscot Agricultural Societies the following officers were elected: President, C. G. Chapman, Newburgh; vice president, G. W. Ritchie, Winterville; secretary, F. H. Bowden, Monroe; treasurer, F. L. Palmer, Monroe; board of trustees, W. B. F. Trombly, Monroe, E. C. West, Frankfort, N. L. Littlefield, Prospect, A. H. Ellis, Swanville, N. B. Goodrich, Newburgh, C. H. Hadley, Jackson, B. D. Priley, Dixmont, J. C. Littlefield, Brooks, Leonard Clark, Winterville; librarian, F. H. Bowden, Monroe. The dates for 1900 are Sept. 11, 12 and 13. E. H. Nealley, who has been secretary for over 30 years, resigned on account of his health, which is very poor. F. H. Bowden, the new secretary, is well equipped for the office and a man well known among the horsemen of the state.

—Mrs. Julia A. Witham, So. Dover, gave 30 hours work at housework for a 4 weeks old pig about the middle of May and dressed the same Dec. 20th, weight being 320 lbs.

—David Witham of Atkinson, dressed one pig 8 months old, weight 320 lbs.

—Can making at East Sumner began last week at the corn shops. One million cans are to be made for both plants. Superintendent Morris R. Fogg will have charge of the work as usual.

—The Newport condensed milk factory is receiving 75,000 quarts of milk daily.

—Elias McGinnis of West Rumney, N. H., recently purchased from Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., a bull and two heifer calves. He was so much pleased with them that he wrote asking price on a yearling, which was given. In accepting the offer he said that the stock previously bought was doing well and that his second order was a good recommendation of the bull and heifers already received.

—L. R. Ramsdell of Ripley, is taking preliminary steps to the building of a cheese factory in that town. The plan is to buy the milk of the farmers at a stipulated price. The enterprise is a good one for the locality. There ought to be more cheese made in Maine.

—Albert Whorff of Madison, recently sold a fine pair of Hereford cattle for a fancy price. They weighed over 3,000 lbs., were very fat, and were beauties. He has now a nice pair of yearling steers that weigh 600 and 1,000 lbs. They are Durhams with mottled faces, color dark red and well matched. Mr. Whorff is a good buyer and according to the old adage, a thing well bought is half sold. He always intends to have as good stock as can be had, and looks after it well, which explains why he always gets big prices.

—Work will commence in a few days at Newport corn shop upon the manufacture of corn for next season. Mr. Backfille, superintendent of the factory, states that all probability from 900,000 to 1,000,000 cans will be necessary this year. The pack last season amounted to 625,000 cans, but if the year had been equal to that of '98 it is more than probable that the yield would have been sufficient so that at least 900,000 cans would have been necessary.

—Farmers about North Anson are moving in the right direction for the establishment of a cooperative butter factory. All that is needed for the success of the movement is cows and faith, cows to furnish the cream and faith in the success of the movement to that extent that every farmer will contribute his cream product. The obstacle in the way with our butter factories has been the cows the cream gatherer had to pass in order to reach those who contributed. Let there be hearty cooperation and the factory is sure to be a success. The valleys of the upper Kennebec and Carabasset offer peculiar advantages for a profitable plant.

—Messrs. Hill and Jewett of Exeter, proprietors of Hillside creamery, have leased the plant at Norridgewock and will run it in connection with their own.

—Bowdoinham is making claims for big porkers. John Curtis raised one spring pig weighing 400 odd pounds, Edwin Denham a 450 pound hog, and Elbridge Curtis a year and a half hog weighed about 600 pounds.

—Mrs. G. C. Chapman of Brooklyn, N. Y., has purchased the farm and stock formerly owned by Judson Chapman of Damariscotta, and will improve the same.

—A Vernon county, Mo., farmer has discovered what he thinks has caused the death of so many horses this fall. It was grasshoppers' eggs in the fodder.

**Woods' Peppermint Cure**  
Removes the torpid liver, and cures biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c, at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

## POTASH gives color

flavor and firmness to all fruits. No good fruit can be raised without Potash.

Fertilizers containing at least 8 to 10% of Potash will give best results on all fruits. Write for our pamphlets, which ought to be in every farmer's library. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,  
93 Nassau St., New York.

## REPORT OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS

The report of the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game just filed with the Governor presents many interesting and suggestive facts.

Twenty hearings were held by the commissioners upon request of citizens of the state for the erection of fish-ways in dams, and to regulate the times in which, and the circumstances under which, inland fish might be taken in certain streams, ponds and lakes.

Ten other petitions of like nature are on file yet to be acted upon.

The \$300 appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose has been used to procure mounted specimens of birds and wild animals of the State.

The commissioners say they have operated to their fullest capacity the four fish hatcheries and feeding stations, that these have been more than ordinarily successful; that they have lost less land-locked salmon and trout during the period from the time of hatching to the time of planting, than in any previous year; that the competition for the product of these hatcheries is very keen among the people; that they have endeavored to treat every section of the state fairly in the distribution of the fish. There was taken during the fall of 1899, 870,000 land-locked salmon eggs, 1,000,000 trout eggs, and 30,000 brown trout eggs, which are now in the various hatcheries in the process of being hatched.

That more people have come to Maine during the past year to fish and to hunt than ever before in any one year, have caught more fish, killed more game in open season, except moose and caribou, than ever before in a single year.

The supply of fish seems to keep pace fairly well with the constantly increasing demand; the need of a large and modern hatchery, thoroughly equipped with latest devices and appliances for successful hatching and feeding trout and land-locked salmon, is keenly felt.

Deer is still plentiful as ever apparently; caribou seem to have left our borders; there are still conflicting opinions about the moose; cow and small moose seem to be fairly plentiful, but the large bulls so much sought after are believed to be less plentiful than for some time. Partridges are unobtainable scarce; it is hoped that the law prohibiting their sale will prevent their wanton destruction for the markets, and that this most valuable of all game birds may be preserved to the state.

The Legislature of 1899 enacted a law that should be lawful from the first day of September to the first day of October to take one deer for food purposes only, to be consumed in the locality where taken by the person taking the same in Oxford, Franklin, Somerset, Piscataquis, Penobscot, Aroostook, Hancock and Washington counties, when on a fishing or hunting trip and camping out in these counties, on payment of \$6 by a non-resident and \$4 by a resident; but a non-resident must be in charge of a registered guide, or when entering upon the wild lands of the state with intent to camp and kindle fires thereon, during the months of June to November. Four hundred and eighty-eight licenses were sold to non-residents and 191 to residents of the state. Two hundred and four licenses were sold for the shipment of pounds of fish by one person, at \$1 each, 87 licenses for the shipment of deer to the home of the person killing the same, without the owner accompanying it, at \$3 each, and two licenses for the shipment of moose, at \$5 each, under the same conditions making a total of over \$4000, to be added to the yearly appropriation.

The commissioners say: "It is doubtful if an additional deer was killed in consequence of this law that would not have been killed illegally without it. September is an open month for fishing, the last half of it for hunting partridge, and thousands of people are following the rivers, lakes and ponds and camping around them in all northern Maine during this month, almost always having one or more rifles in the party. It is impossible to police this vast territory with wardens and the result has been that deer have been taken constantly for food purposes during September, and the state got no benefit from it. It is not to be expected that ten additional men were in the woods in September in consequence of this law, and that the danger from forest fires could not possibly be greater in consequence. All non-residents camping in the forests must be in charge of a registered guide, and every possible safeguard to prevent forest fires. It is believed when the wild land owners understand the situation that they will see that their property is better safeguarded by this provision than ever before."

The entire appropriation, including amount received for penalties and license fees has been expended.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**  
Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

**CRANBERRY PRODUCTION TO BE INVESTIGATED BY THE CENSUS OFFICE.**

Mr. L. G. Powers, the chief statistician in charge of the agricultural investigations of the twelfth census, is making an special effort to insure the adequate and complete representation of all branches of agricultural industry by the statistics which will be collected under his direction. At the same time he has not considered it advisable to place upon the general agricultural schedule which will be placed in the hands of the enumerators, very detailed inquiries concerning crops, the production of which is strictly localized. Such products will be provided for in special schedules, which will be distributed in the localities only in which the crops to which they relate are grown.

Among the industries to receive treatment of this character cranberry culture is one of the most important. The special schedule to be used in this investigation has been prepared, and will be distributed soon after the first of January, 1900; at which time it is believed that nearly the entire production for the year 1899 will have been marketed.

The main dependence in this investigation will be upon schedules to be transmitted and returned by mail, and therefore its success will depend very largely upon the interest manifested by cranberry growers. If they cooperate cordially with the census office, the importance and extent of their industry will be fully represented in the report on agriculture, and its rank among the special agricultural industries will receive suitable public recognition. If they fail to do so, however, their industry cannot but appear unfavorably, as compared with those which are more fully represented in the census statistics.

The inquiries to be made will include questions concerning the ownership of each plantation or bog, as it is of course desirable to show what proportion of the total acreage is cultivated by those who own the land, and what proportion by tenants. An attempt will be made to segregate the area in natural vines from that in planted vines, and an inquiry concerning the number of vines planted during the last three years has been framed in order to ascertain the number of young vines, and thus indicate in some degree the probable future progress of the industry.

There will also be two inquiries concerning the quantity produced during 1899, so as to show separately the production from natural and from planted vines.

The net value of his cranberry crop of 1899 will be asked of each producer, and care will be taken to exclude from this value the cost of packing and marketing. It is desired also to ascertain the amount paid for labor and for fertilizers during the crop year, and in accordance with the desire of many of those engaged in the industry, estimates will be requested of the extent of any reduction in the crop, below what may be regarded as the normal production which may have occurred during 1899 on account of blight, early frosts or other causes.

Probably every one understands at this time that the work of the census office is in no way connected with taxation or the various agencies for assessing taxes, and no one will hesitate on account of an erroneous impression to the contrary, to furnish the information asked. The census office also emphasizes the fact that there will be no disclosure of the private business of any individual; that aggregates only will be shown in its reports, and that all information received in the schedules will, so far as individual reports are concerned, be regarded as strictly confidential.

The census office has had extensive correspondence with the officers of the various cranberry growers' associations, and has made every effort to frame its schedule in accordance with their desires. It is to be hoped that these efforts will be appreciated by those who may be directly benefited by them, and that they in turn will do all in their power to assist the census office in conducting its inquiries.

As it is essential, if the industry is to be completely represented, that the census office should have a complete list of those engaged in it, there will be included with each schedule a list of those known to the census office as being engaged in cranberry culture within the locality to which the inquiry is sent, and the recipient will be requested to furnish to the office the names of any persons not on the list, who are cranberry growers. In this way it is hoped to secure the names of all of those who are not now listed in the census office. The office will then forward schedules to all such persons, and if they respond promptly and satisfactorily, there can be no reason for the omission of any important portion of the total cranberry production.

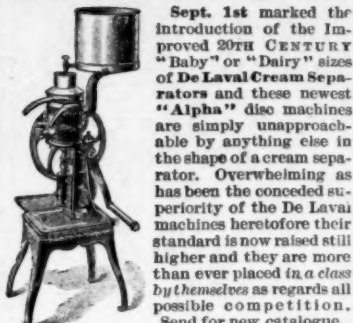
**Editor Maine Farmer:** How high does the law require a fence to be built on the division line between farms, also what width and thickness must a board be on top of a wire fence to be lawful.

**Yassaboro.** **SUNSCREENER.**

Section 1, Chap. 22, in regard to Division Fences reads: All fences four feet high and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, stone walls, iron or wire, and brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches and hedges, or other things, which, in the judgment of the fence viewers having jurisdiction thereof are equivalent thereto, are legal and sufficient fences; provided, however, that no barbed wire fence built since April 15, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, shall be accounted legal and sufficient, unless it is protected by an upper rail of board of wood.

That sounds well—6 tons Hay. That what Salzer's Bromus will give you every year, no matter where you live; and Victoria Rape costs but 25c a ton to grow. The Million Dollar Potato is Immense! Largest Vegetable Seed Growers in America. Send this notice with 10c. for Farm Seed Samples and Catalog, to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis.

## NEW 20TH CENTURY CREAM SEPARATORS



THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.  
RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO, ILL.  
74 CORTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

## BEST FEEDS.

Oats and peas cut green are better than oats alone. Wheat and barley are a great feed, better than oats and peas; green beans on the vines or beans nearly ripe before they are threshed, are better than any kind of grain with the best of hay to feed to cows and sheep. It is better to feed less grain and more vegetables of all kinds except onions. Green sweet corn, pumpkins, squashes, cabbages and apples make great fodder. I have yet mentioned it. It is artichokes, stalks and tubers. You can raise from six to eight tons of the stalks per acre and from 200 to 300 bushels of tubers. One ton of artichoke stalks is better than a ton of good hay for cows, sheep and horses. This is no hearsay; I know it to be a fact. The tubers are great to feed to hogs.

I have read so much about oat hay in the Farmer that I think it time the matter was settled. The best time to cut oats for fodder is about a week before they fill. Get them in as green as possible to keep and they will be better than herdsgrass with as much grain as you would feed on the oat straw. I think I have fed more than 100 tons of cut hay, varying from half grown oats to ripe oats. To feed oat hay profitably try this way because oats begin to harden before they are filled.

A SUBSCRIBER.

## ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

"Bridget," said the mistress to her sick servant, "would you take a little medicine?"

"Faith, ma'am," said she, "I'd take anything to make me well, even if I knew 't would kill me."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Better do it than wish it done." Better cure catarrh by taking Hood's Sarsaparil than complain because you suffer from it.

Mamma, "I don't see where you get your red hair; you don't get it from your papa, and you certainly don't get it from me."

"Little Dorothy," "Well, mamma, can't I start something?"—*Puck.*

## To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarella Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

"What is the plural of man, Johnny?" asked the teacher of a small pupil.

"Men," answered Johnny.

"Correct," said the teacher. "What is the plural of child?"

"Twins" was the unexpected reply.

If the baby is cutting teeth, be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, for children; it soothes the child, softens the bowels, keeps the child healthy and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The lecturer on the "Ethics of Expansion" had delivered a thoughtful and scholarly discourse, and before leaving the rostrum he said: "If there is any point I have failed to make clear I shall be happy to repair the omission, so far as I am able. Has anyone a question to ask?"

A worried-looking man rose up.

"There is one thing I would like to know," he said, "I can't find any body who can tell me. When you're eating dinner away from home, and they bring you chicken salad, is it proper to eat it?"

"Chicago Tribune."

The Grippe. This can be avoided by taking teaspoonful doses of PAIN-KILLER in hot water sweetened with sugar. External applications, like directions are on each bottle. For ordinary coughs and colds. Avoid spicy foods, eat light, eat PAIN-KILLER, FRANK DAVIS, PRICE 25c and 50c.

A bad smell. Our new postmaster ran so fast for office that he didn't have time to get educated. The following sign is posted on the postoffice window:

"This is 2 Lettairs inside for Molly Gibbons. They look like they're from your son, Bill, who is Bin Mustard (I mean One Legged Hise) which looks like they're from the Widdler Stevens, as Her Rittin is known by Everybody. Call 'em 'em—Hise and Molly."

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magic, full of life, healthy and strong, use BAC, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet free. Write for it. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

"Endora," said Mr. Cumrox, "I have been several times annoyed by the way you see it to worry about my grammar."

"It is awful," said his wife. "You use common words as if they belonged to you, and you forget all about your periods. You'll lose all your friends."

"Endora, let me remind you that I have money enough to float any scheme I take a fancy to. A man may be loose on his punctuation, but when he enjoys my facilities for a capitalization he is bound to have friends that he couldn't lose if he tried."—*Washington Star.*

**Married.**

In this city, Jan. 1, John Rich to Lavinia Bullock.

In Bangor, Dec. 30, Frederic Farrar to Banjo to Miss Mabel F. Tolman of Glenburn.

In Bangor, Dec. 30, Irving E. Dearborn to Mary to Miss Amanda A. Turner of Brewer.

In Bangor, Dec. 30, Miss Mary M. Pratt.

In Bangor, Dec. 30, Clarence H. Pettit to Mary A. White of Bangor.

In Bangor, Dec. 30, Thomas A. Henry to Miss Beatrice A. White of Bangor.

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In Deer Isle, Dec. 28, Wallace A. Small to Miss Mary B. Small.

In East Brunswick, Dec. 24, Osborne E. Sprague to Miss Gertrude E. Hill of Bangor.

In East Brunswick, Dec. 24, Warren W. Hanson to Miss Jennie E. Packard.

In East Brunswick, Dec. 24, George E. Allen to Miss Bernice Berry, both of East Brunswick.

In East Brunswick, Dec. 20, Fred E. Burns to Miss Flora Armstrong.

In East Brunswick, Dec. 1, Bert S. Kincaid to Miss Margaret Sweetser; Jan. 2, Charles A. Hewett of East Madison to Miss Elvira A. Brown of East Brunswick.

In East Brunswick, Dec. 28, Thomas S. Tapley, M. D. of West Auburn to Miss Bernice Maud of East Brunswick.

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## Maine Farmer.

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GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager

THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1900.

**\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.  
\$1.50 AFTER 3 MONTHS.**

**ONLY AGRICULTURAL  
NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.**

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For one inch space, \$2.50 for four insertions and sixty cents for each subsequent insertion. Classified ads. one cent a word, each insertion.

### COLLECTORS' NOTICES.

Mr. T. Brooks Reed is calling on subscribers in Kennebec county.  
Mr. F. S. Berry is calling on subscribers in Somerset county.  
Mr. E. S. Gifford is calling on subscribers in Arden county.  
Mr. R. M. Marks is calling on subscribers in Franklin county.  
Mr. A. D. Pitt is calling on subscribers in Cumberland county.  
Mr. H. S. Lander is calling on subscribers in Eastern Kennebec county.  
Mr. E. H. Hewitt is calling on subscribers in Hancock county.

## The Maine Farmer

TOUCHES  
HIGH-WATER  
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**12,000 Circulation.**

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medium.

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO SELL  
TRY THESE COLUMNS.

**Circulation Guaranteed.**

THE LIVE,  
PROGRESSIVE,  
AGRICULTURAL  
NEWSPAPER  
OF THE EAST.

Fearless, Unbiased, Independent.

Devoted to the home farm and  
farm home of the East, it is  
to be more outspoken in their be-  
half than ever.

Sample Copy sent on applica-  
tion.

Try the Maine Farmer for one  
month.

The very full and interesting report  
of the closing institutes of the year will be  
given in our next issue, being crowded  
out by other news.

The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin says that  
the world will never be saved so long as  
it believes that a minister is a dear luxury  
at \$30 a week, and the pugilist a  
good thing at \$100 a minute.

As evidence of good management by  
the state officials, the second temporary  
loan of \$50,000 authorized by the last  
legislature will not be necessary, enough  
having been saved to provide for this amount.

The Mormons claim to be working  
miracles at Greenwood, Maine. It re-  
mains to be seen if they can work the  
miracle of seating Roberts in Congress.  
They should not allow themselves to be  
diverted by side issues.

In another column, Bank Examiner  
Timberlake presents some facts and fig-  
ures touching our savings banks worthy  
careful consideration by the great body  
of depositors who are directly inter-  
ested in these state institutions.

Who started the rumor regarding the  
financial condition of the town of White-  
field cannot be told but like many other  
newspaper yarns this turns out to be a  
stander in every respect. Whitefield is  
too good a farming town to be made to  
suffer from such an unjust rumor.

Kentucky hotels must be rather un-  
desirable places to "put-up," as long as  
free and promiscuous shooting continues  
to be the leading pastime of the blooded  
chivalry of the Blue-Grass state. Two  
innocent bystanders were killed and two  
more wounded in their latest affair.  
Human life must be held at a very low  
estimate in a region where such things  
can happen.

When Gov. Rollins issued his Old  
Home Week proclamation, the Farmer  
not only strongly endorsed it, but urged  
the people of Maine to move in the same  
direction. Already there are signs of  
action and another year will doubtless  
see "Old Home Week" in Maine with  
thousands turning their faces towards  
the old heartlands, to find that Maine  
has made marvelous progress since they  
left. Let us boom the "Old Home  
Week."

England suffers as does this nation  
from a kind of pessimistic fault finders,  
doing nothing themselves they complain  
bitterly because others attempt results.  
Just as soon as a cloud appears on the  
political horizon this element with the  
buzzard-like spirit seizes the opportunity  
to make all the trouble possible. The  
war is on in Africa and must be fought  
out as it must in the Philippines. The  
wonderful sagacity of these hyper-  
critics is something marvelous to con-  
template.

A son of Maine who is winning dis-  
tinction in the great stock interests of  
the country, Mr. R. Z. Herrick, has just  
been promoted to the office of Vice Pres-  
ident of the National Live Stock Bank of  
Chicago. Mr. Herrick was born in East  
Corinth and has never forgotten Penob-  
scot county or the State of Maine, as his  
fine home and large farm operations at  
Orono bear testimony. He is also treas-  
urer of the Chicago Cattle Loan Com-  
pany and treasurer and trustee of the In-  
ternational Live Stock Exposition to be held  
in Chicago next December.

At the time war was declared with  
Spain the Farmer took occasion to call  
attention to the danger which the dis-  
turbances here might have on other na-  
tions, and the fact that each watches all  
others with a jealous eye and is quick to  
seize a pretext for extension of territory  
or influence. Already we must realize  
that only the neutral position of England  
has saved us from serious complications  
growing out of this jealousy, and now  
that England is herself engaged at South  
Africa there are grave signs of an out-  
break, the extent of which no power can  
foretell. Russia, Germany, France and  
England will be the powers directly in-  
volved and whether our possessions in  
the far east will engulf this nation is yet  
to be determined. The evil of war is  
beyond computation.

New York leads in good legislation  
touching small fruit packages. It is a  
movement in the right direction for it  
insures to the consumer what he pays  
for and will stimulate consumption.  
The standard is a quart, which, when  
even full, shall contain 67 cubic inches,  
and the pints and half-pints are propo-  
tionately capacious. If a man makes for  
small fruits, which are smaller than the  
standard, he has to mark each one  
"short," in half-inch letters. If anybody  
offers packages of less than standard  
capacity, which are not branded "short,"  
he has to pay a fine of \$5 to \$25—and  
good enough for him. The day of false-  
bottomed fruit boxes and baskets, in  
buying which one only gets a half-pint  
for a pint, is going by.

### ECONOMY.

At the present time there is ample  
evidence of an awakening of public in-  
terest touching the rapid increase of ex-  
penditures and a demand going forth for  
a change in public policy by which  
greater economy may be insured through-  
out the body politic. Better days have  
come and must remain for some years  
but this in no sense changes the situation  
which has become so grave as to call for  
prompt action on the part of officials  
everywhere.

The condition of extravagance is gen-  
eral and widespread, resulting in part  
from improvements real or imaginary,  
but more from those urged by private in-  
terests. East and West, valuable fran-  
chises have been voted without recom-  
pense, the operation of which has  
largely increased state, county and mu-  
nicipal expenses, and the end is not yet.  
Meanwhile the volume of outstanding  
liabilities have multiplied at tremendous  
rate and the date for payment of interest  
falls due with startling regularity.  
Hardly a town in Maine but has wit-  
nessed a marked increase in municipal  
expenses during the past ten years, and  
very many are to-day carrying an in-  
debtedness to the full limit of the law  
and very often in addition, a forced tem-  
porary loan of no small magnitude.  
What is true in Maine holds in nearly  
every state rendering the situation one  
of peculiar gravity. This state faces,  
to-day, an empty treasury, the full debt  
limit reached and a large outstanding  
loan to be met. Can any man say there  
is no demand for economy, for a curtail-  
ment of expenses, a sharper scrutiny of  
accounts? The very fact that the con-  
dition is so universal renders necessary  
that critical investigation which alone  
will lead to a cutting down of expenses.

In his inaugural message Gov. Roose-  
velt of New York urges with all his  
power attention in this direction, while  
Gov. Crane of Massachusetts sets forth  
the situation in the following clear cut  
manner:

"The lesson which the figures of the  
above debt statement teach is, that Mas-  
sachusetts has reached a limit of indebted-  
ness beyond which she should not go. It  
is time to call a halt. In looking over  
these items, it will be found in almost  
every instance that the object is a  
worthy one, and I have no doubt the  
commonwealth has received full value  
for the money expended. The question  
for us to consider, however, is, not the  
propriety of past expenditures, but to  
take heed of the conditions, which now  
confront us. The commonwealth needs  
a breathing spell for financial recupera-  
tion. This is doubly true of the metro-  
politan district. The cities and towns  
in that district are just beginning to  
feel the burdens in the way of taxation  
which the great enterprises undertaken  
for their benefit have thrown upon them.  
I cannot too strongly urge this matter  
upon your attention. Rigid economy  
must be exercised in appropriations and  
expenditures." Self interests and local  
pride may urge appropriations but the  
time has come when the State of Maine  
like Massachusetts must get down to  
rigid economy in appropriations and ex-  
penditures.

### AN INSULT TO MAINE.

If the published report be true, the  
chief executive of New Hampshire has  
again opened his mouth to besmirch his  
own state and insult the inhabitants of  
Maine. In a recent address before the  
Congregational ministers of Boston,

## SPECIAL OFFER.

The remarkable increase in our  
subscription list during the past  
few months is very gratifying, and  
though we have now reached the  
12,000 mark, it is our desire to  
swell the list to 20,000 before  
spring.

With the subscription price at  
only \$1.00 a year, the Maine Far-  
mer is giving more live reading  
matter than any other paper, but  
that we may serve our subscrib-  
ers in every way possible, this  
**GREAT OFFER** is made, to  
remain open for a brief period.

**FOR \$1.50** we will send the  
Maine Farmer one year, the Wo-  
man's Home Companion, an ele-  
gant monthly, one year, and the  
Life of Dewey, profusely illustrat-  
ed, a volume of 350 pages; or,

**FOR \$1.50** we will send the  
Maine Farmer one year, The  
Housekeeper, one of the best home  
monthlies, one year, and the Buck-  
eye Cook Book, 535 pages.

Here are the greatest offers ever  
made, and they will merit im-  
mediate acceptance. Send in your  
orders and secure these grand pre-  
miums while swelling the influ-  
ence of the agricultural and home  
paper of Maine.

## DON'T DELAY.

which was immediately seized and illus-  
trated by the yellow-covered publica-  
tions of the country, Gov. Rollins is  
reported as saying:

"I am equally sure that Christianity is  
losing its hold over our people. I have  
been in every town in New Hampshire, I  
know a large percentage of the people,  
and I am sure of my ground. The Meth-  
odists, Baptists and Catholics largely ap-  
proved of my Fast Day proclamation,  
but the Congregational pulpits denied  
the truth of my statements, and I have  
been fiercely attacked as untrue to my  
native state. But, partly as a result of  
my proclamation, many districts have  
been improved, and the Episcopal church  
has undertaken a house-to-house canvass  
of the whole state.

The reason of this decline in religion I  
attribute to a loosening of religious  
faith. You clergymen are no longer the  
spiritual guides of the people, who now  
follow the religion of the newspapers.  
The Ark has been overturned; the Bible  
account of the creation denied; Jonah  
repudiated, and the anchor of the old  
faith pulled up before the sails are set  
for the new.

The best blood of the country towns  
of northern New England has for genera-  
tions been going to Boston and New  
York, leaving in some places, only the  
weaklings to do the work in the old  
country home. These less energetic ones  
have intermarried, till in one town I am  
acquainted with in Maine, there is an  
imbecile in almost every family, due to  
breeding in and in.

Denominational discord is another  
cause of religious decline in the country  
town where people carry their religious  
disputes into week-day business, and  
thus weaken church influence.

From this decline in religion naturally  
arises a neglect of the Sabbath, the in-  
troduction of European Sunday customs.  
The playing of golf on Sunday is one of  
our problems in New Hampshire. Shops  
are open, and Sunday theatres will be  
the next step. You will see them in  
Boston within a few years.

The increase of foreign population is a  
gain rather than a loss to the country  
towns, for it brings in new blood, so  
greatly needed, and the people are usually  
strong Catholics, not irreligious, and  
their increase is a favorable element.

What is to be the remedy? Such or-  
ganizations as yours, the meeting of  
ministers of all denominations to discuss  
religious problems is a good feature, as  
is the work of the Y. M. C. A. But the  
keenest and strongest men in every com-  
munity now hold entirely aloof from  
church work, spend their Sundays in  
physical rest and are seldom or never  
seen in the church, which is now prin-  
cipally run by women.

The kind of men who go into the min-  
istry is also a damage to the cause of re-  
ligion. Young men who have no special  
call to anything else drift into the pulpit,  
where they seek a chance to get an easy  
living. Of course this does not apply to  
any of you gentlemen in this room, but  
the Protestant churches have much to  
learn from Roman Catholics, who take  
care to select the brightest young men  
for the priesthood, not allowing any  
drone to go to the theological seminary."

What say the men of New Hampshire,  
those who are building its intellectual,  
moral, religious and financial sentiment  
today, those who are developing its re-  
sources, adding wealth to its towns and  
cities and making it the power it is in  
the nation? Are they the "weaklings"  
left behind by the "best blood"? If so,  
then it would be well to pray that more  
of the "best blood" may go, and more of  
the "weaklings" remain. But the  
speaker, who, be it remembered, is the  
chief executive, is not satisfied with be-  
littling the moral, intellectual and finan-  
cial ability of the inhabitants of his own  
state, and holding them up to ridicule as  
"weaklings," but he insults the people  
of Maine by the charge of imbecility in  
every family in one town, as the result  
of inbreeding, and the insinuation that  
this is typical of the state.

We hasten to deny the charge, as attach-  
ing to any town in Maine, and assert that  
the citizens of Maine, regardless of local-  
ity, will compare favorably with those  
from any state in the Union, and should  
any governor of Maine ever attempt to

make the charge of "weaklings" against  
his own constituents, or "imbeciles"  
against those of a sister state, he would  
flout the inhabitants, from the head  
waters of the Aroostook to the navy  
yard at Kittery, in hot rebellion. Will  
Gov. Rollins name the town in Maine in  
which there is a fool in every family?  
The idea prevails among the people that  
our state officials are set to strengthen  
and encourage, to assist and promote,  
not to injure and tear down, surely not  
to detract from by invidious comparisons.  
The world is not what it should be, not  
what it would be but for the influence of  
pessimistic souls who see not the onward  
march of the centuries.

### MR. McLAUGHLIN IN ERROR.

In another column we give space for an  
"open letter" to the farmers of Maine by  
Mr. W. H. McLaughlin, the position  
taken being the same as in previous let-  
ters already published in these columns.

In advocating a repeal for all state  
taxes on real estate Mr. McLaughlin says  
"the only opposition has come from the  
single tax man and the Maine Farmer."  
It is not easy to comprehend the charge  
here made when not one word has ever  
appeared in our columns in opposition to  
this proposed measure. The position of  
the Farmer has been and is to-day  
just this. The government of the state  
must be sustained, the interest on the  
state debt paid, as it becomes due, and  
the outstanding obligations met as they  
mature. About this there can be no  
question. The total income from all  
sources last year was \$2,140,444.08. A  
certain per cent. of this revenue comes  
from corporations, taxes on savings  
banks, railroads, express companies, in-  
surance companies and agents, etc., and  
the balance of the state tax amounting  
to \$851,741.90 in 1899 from the munici-  
palities of the state. All are agreed that  
a decided saving is possible but that  
does not enter in at this juncture. What  
the Farmer wants to be assured of before  
assenting to this specific demand for a  
repeal of the state tax, is whether it is  
possible to reduce necessary state ex-  
penses sufficiently to allow of this pro-  
portion of the state's revenue being  
stricken off, or, if any portion of this  
sum must be provided, where the money  
is to come from.

The moment the state tax is repealed,  
that moment \$851,741.90 out of the  
entire revenue of the state ceases.  
The columns of the Farmer have been  
tendered to Mr. McLaughlin to make  
clear his position and until he does this,  
and the Farmer declines to join hands,  
he has no grounds upon which to base a  
charge of opposition.

If the state tax is repealed one of  
three steps will be absolutely necessary:

1. To reduce appropriations to the  
restricted revenue.
2. To find new sources for revenue, to  
create a deficiency and add to the state  
debt.

If the first is possible let it be done,  
and if Mr. McLaughlin can point out  
where this reduction can be made he may  
have solved the problem. If new sources  
of revenue are to be opened they should  
be clearly indicated and their volume  
made plain.

All are united that there must be no  
further increase of the state debt. A  
sweeping charge covering only totals  
cannot solve this problem. What the  
tax payer wants is to know the how and  
where, that no further mistakes be made.  
Will Mr. McLaughlin explain?

### MAINE CREAM.

In a late issue of the *Homesstead* an  
editorial statement appeared couched in  
such language that it became practically  
a charge that Maine cream is doctored.  
This the Farmer emphatically denied  
and our reply has been the *Weekly Courier*  
Journal to say: "The Maine Farmer de-  
clines the insinuation of the *Homesstead*  
that 'Maine cream' is doctored by the  
Maine farmers who produce it. Does that  
load the offense on the Massachusetts dealers  
who sell it, or isn't the cream 'doctored'  
at all? We have always had a suspicion  
that some sort of an artificial  
preservative is used in what goes under  
the name of 'Maine cream.'"

The writer has a personal acquaintance  
with the great majority shipping cream  
to the larger centres and these men are  
straightforward, honorable gentlemen,  
caring more for their reputation and  
their business than the slight temporary  
gain possible through the deception of  
"preservatives." The Maine cream is  
not doctored before leaving the state and  
the authorities of different states have  
repeatedly expressed themselves well  
satisfied as to this fact. All the milk and  
cream makers of Maine ask for is a  
fighting chance and this they propose to  
maintain through the purity and quality  
of their product.

### AN OPEN LETTER TO THE FARMERS OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

The political year of 1900 is here, and  
one of its chief features in this state will  
be the union of the agricultural interests  
for the election of a legislature that will  
relieve the farming interests from the  
present unjust system and practice of  
taxation that now takes a six months'  
old calf and allows millions of personal  
property to escape altogether, and mil-  
lions more to bear but a nominal tax.

Allow me to remind the farmers of the  
state of the difficulties of the task, and  
that nothing or next to nothing will be  
accomplished unless they unite and agree  
upon some definite plan upon which all  
can agree in the abstract and upon which  
differences of opinion in matters of de-  
tail may be surmounted by time, discus-  
sion and study.

This to my mind is the entire releas-  
e of the improved real estate from state  
taxation. Such taxation has never been  
laid on the estates in New Jersey, Penn-  
sylvania, or Delaware, and are merely  
nominal in many other states, and were  
repealed in Connecticut by the Farmers'  
League of the state ten years ago, and  
the treasurer of that state in his report  
for the year 1898 says, "I am pleased to  
report that during the fiscal year, the  
financial condition of the state has im-  
proved in a very flattering manner and  
that the receipts of the year exceed the

## "The Best is the Cheapest."

Experience teaches that  
good clothes wear longest,  
good food gives best nutrition,  
and a good medicine that  
cures disease is naturally the  
best and cheapest. Hood's  
Sarsaparilla is the best medi-  
cine money can buy, because  
it cures when all others fail.

Poor Health—"Had poor health for  
years, pains in shoulders, back and hips,  
with constant headache, nervousness and  
no appetite. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla,  
gained strength, and can now work hard all  
day; eat heartily and sleep well. I took  
it because it helped my husband to whom  
it gave strength." Mrs. E. J. Giffels,  
Moose Lake, Minn.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and  
only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It may not be generally known that  
the legislature of 1896 abolished the plan  
of taxing the towns and none were as-  
sessed for the four following years, and  
A. A. Rodington in his report as state  
treasurer for that year says, "Many of  
the states have happily arranged to es-  
cape the necessity of a tax on the towns  
but to lay up funds in reserve, and this  
state has now abandoned the imposition  
of such a tax, as none was assessed for  
the present year and the finance com-  
mittee, appointed by the last legislature,  
reported that such a tax would no longer  
be necessary in this state. Direct tax-  
ation is the most odious form of main-  
taining government, and should always  
be avoided when possible."

The difference between then and now  
will be readily appreciated when there  
were no railroads and the greater part  
of the property of the state was real estate,  
and another difference that might be  
noted was that the farming interests of  
the state were represented in those days  
by men of long experience generally in  
legislative and public affairs, and who  
always remained faithful to the interests  
of the class with whom they belonged.

There is a vast amount of intangible  
property in this state that escapes all  
taxation and it should be listed under  
the most rigorous penalties for the sup-  
port of the state government and this,  
together with a reasonable system of  
special and franchise taxes on corpora-  
tions and other interests, would be amply  
sufficient to maintain our state govern-  
ment, economically administered.

The miserable failure of the last at-  
tempt to equalize taxation hangs like a  
pall over the present attempt, for many  
intelligent farmers believe as one put it  
that "there will be nothing but chin,  
chin, chin, at the capital next winter," and  
there will be nothing but "chin" unless  
the country constituents give their  
representatives cast iron instructions not  
to come home until they have done some-  
thing to relieve the real estate from the  
unequal burden that is squeezing it un-  
til it is becoming or has become, in the  
strictly agricultural sections as dry of  
revenue as Gideon's fleece was of mois-  
ture.

The shifting of the state tax, from  
the farms to the property, that is now  
escaping taxation would go a long way  
toward settling the collateral question of  
extravagance in the expenditure of the  
state's revenues, for as it is now, the  
class that are contributing but little to  
the revenues are all solidly arrayed in  
favor of "liberal appropriations" and are  
firm believers in the dictum "that the  
purpose of legislatures is to spend the  
people's money."

Let the class that is so ready to vote  
away money that they had no part in  
earning have to foot the bills awhile and  
they would develop a spirit of economy,  
and the release of the real estate from a  
state tax would be the most direct and  
effective method of instilling a spirit of  
economy in that class that is the most  
active and potent factors in state affairs.

W. H. McLAUGHLIN.  
North Scarborough.

Richard Harding Davis' New Story  
La Lettre d'Amour is one of the best  
love stories Richard Harding Davis has  
written. The scene is laid in London  
and the characters are a beautiful Amer-  
ican girl, her mother, a wealthy young  
Hungarian man, and a violinist of the  
Hungarian Orchestra. The illustrations  
are by Howard Chandler Christy. La  
Lettre d'Amour is the leading story in  
the Midwinter Fiction Number of The  
Saturday Evening Post, which will be on  
sale January the 25th.

Every one who can should attend the  
Pomological meeting at New Gloucester  
to-day and to-morrow. The speakers  
are all experienced growers and Prof.  
Kirkland, who speaks Friday afternoon,  
one of the best authorities in the coun-  
try. With half failure on the railroad the  
attendance should be large. Don't  
neglect this important meeting. It will  
be full of interest to every one present.  
A few changes in the programme have  
been made. Thursday evening Miss  
Anna Barrows of Boston will give a  
demonstration in cooking fruit, and Mrs.  
V. P. DeCoster, Buckfield, will talk  
about "Nature Study in the Home." Mr.  
E. P. Churchill, Hallowell, will take Mr.  
Abbott's place in speaking of "Rasp-  
berries and Blackberries."

The 37th annual meeting of the Maine  
Press Association will be held at the  
Board of Trade rooms, City Building,  
Bangor, on Wednesday and Thursday,  
Jan. 24 and 25, commencing at 7:30  
o'clock, Wednesday evening. (Prelimi-  
nary meeting for members only, Wednes-  
day afternoon.) Headquarters will be at  
the Bangor House. It is very important  
that, upon receiving this notice, each  
member of the association intending to  
be present immediately notify the secre-  
tary (stating also by whom he will be ac-  
companied), that the usual arrangements  
may be made for railroad transportation  
and hotel accommodations. Address all  
communications to Joseph Wood, secre-  
tary, Portland, Me.

"Experience is the best Teacher."  
We must be willing to learn from the  
experience of other people. Every tes-  
timonial in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla  
is the voice of experience to you, and it  
is your duty, if you are to improve  
your health, to take this medicine.  
You have every reason to expect  
that it will do for you what it has done  
for others. It is the best medicine money  
can buy.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating, mild, ef-  
fective.

## City News.

The annual banquet of the Board of  
Trade will be held Monday evening.  
—A man died in Augusta last week  
from blood poisoning caused by a slight  
cut while cleaning a tomcod.

It looks now as though Mr. E. C.  
Dudley, the popular and able treasurer  
of the Augusta Savings Bank, will have  
no opposition in securing the nomi-  
nation of his party for candidacy to the  
legislature next year.

The water holds out wonderfully,  
much better than the Androscoggin,  
but the situation becomes more serious  
as the days go by. What will save the  
late winter and spring business is an old-  
fashioned January thaw.

It is reported that Mr. M. S. Campbell,  
who has for many years so successfully  
filled the exacting position as steward  
and treasurer at the Insane Hospital, is  
to enter the contest for nomination for  
sheriff. Evidently this office has great  
attractions.

On Friday Major W. F. Chisam cele-  
brated his 90th birthday, as bright, as  
cheery and as active as for many years.  
One would think to see him speeding his  
trotter on lower State street that it was  
one of the boys, and it is. Such men  
never grow old.

An audience which completely filled  
the Universalist church Sunday evening,  
listened to one of the most eloquent lec-  
tures ever given in our city, the speaker  
being Rev. C. A. Hayden, pastor, and  
his subject, "The Man who carried a  
message to Garcia."

The superintendent of the electric  
has issued an order which will be ap-  
preciated. It is that no snow containing  
salt or sand shall be shoveled from the  
tracks into the street, and any one doing  
guilty will be discharged. This means  
a better condition of Water street and  
Rines hill.

Hon. Joseph A. Homan, for many  
years one of the proprietors of the *Maine  
Farmer*, celebrated his 84th birthday last  
Friday, and many were the friends who  
called to tender congratulations. But  
few men keep closer touch with passing  
events or scrutinize more closely the  
policy of the hour and the *Farmer* office  
always seems brighter after one of his  
pleasant, social calls.

The annual report of the City Hos-  
pital has been made, showing the finan-  
cial standing good, the number of pa-  
tients treated increased and the equip-  
ment more complete than ever for care  
and attention to the sick and disabled.  
The necessity for a hospital in the Ken-  
nebec valley increases as the years pass,  
and to its support public attention  
should be more and more directed.

## County News.

Gardiner has reason to rejoice over  
its free mail delivery system which is  
soon to be established.

One hundred and thirty-seven cars  
of Aroostook potatoes passed through  
Waterville, last week, on their way to  
market.

James Cavanaugh of No. Vassalboro,  
who suffered a rupture about two weeks  
ago, died Monday morning, at 5 o'clock,  
in his 67th year. He leaves a wife, two  
sons and a daughter.

Rev. Asa M. Bradley, pastor of the  
Universalist church at Winthrop, has  
tendered his resignation to accept the  
call to the pastorate of the Universalist  
churches at Guilford and Bangorville.

Wilder Taylor, Mt. Vernon's oldest  
citizen, died Jan. 8th, aged 94. Mr. Tay-  
lor was born in New Hampshire and has  
resided in Mt. Vernon 67 years. He had  
been blind several years. The interment  
was in Vienna cemetery.

The semi-annual meeting of Kenne-  
bec County Union Y. P. S. C. E. will be  
held in Hallowell on Friday, Jan. 19th.  
The state president, Rev. C. D. Crane  
of Yarmouth, and Rev. Leroy H. Bean  
of Portland, known all over the state for  
his brilliant addresses, will be among the  
speakers. Half fare on the railroad.

Albert Knowles, who has had a very  
distressing attack of grip, seems to be  
improving quite fast; his physician gives  
him the fullest assurance of complete  
recovery. Mr. Knowles is one of Man-  
chester's oldest citizens. The *Maine  
Farmer* has been a constant visitor at  
his house for more than 60 years.

The destruction of the large oilcloth  
factory at Hallowell by fire early Sat-  
urday morning, not only causes heavy loss  
to the owners, but throws fifty men out  
of employment just at the time of year  
when work is most needed. Under the  
wise management of the chief owner,  
Hon. D. D. Sewall of this city, the plant  
has been greatly improved and was fully  
stocked with material in addition to a  
large quantity of manufactured goods  
ready for shipment. The loss is from  
\$60,000 to \$70,000. Insured for \$30,000.

NORTH FAYETTE. Mr. W. H. Jack-  
man, who has been confined to the house  
by sciatic rheumatism, is slowly recover-  
ing. —Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Weld of Liver-  
more Falls were callers Sunday at the  
home of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Haisell. —  
Rev. D. C. Abbott was a guest of Mr.  
and Mrs. S. C. West one day last week.  
—Mr. S. C. West has a sick horse at  
present. The direct cause being a sprain.  
As the horse is a valuable animal for  
work and Mr. West needs him so much  
at this season, the loss















